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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The verses which follow were written by Tom Taylor, the editor of Punch, (London) and were written immediately after the assassination of Lincoln.

From the beginning of the Civil war, Punch had sympathized with the British aristocracy, in their contempt of the men who made war to put down the rebellion. Its cartoons invariably represented Lincoln as a gawky, uncouth man, without education and without statesmanship. The language it put into his mouth was that of a misguided tyrant who sought to deprive the Southern people of their liberty. Under the master pencil of Leach his face had a wicked expression, and the British were taught to hold him in contempt.

But the close of the war, and a better understanding of Mr. Lincoln's character began to correct the grossly incorrect estimates of his character, and directly after the assassination, Punch turned on itself in the following words under the heading "Abraham Lincoln:"

"You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier!  
You, who with mocking pencil went to trace,  
Broad for the self complacent British sneer,  
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face!"

"His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unempt bristling hair,  
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,  
His lack of all we prize as debonaire,  
Of power or will to shine, of art to please."

"You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,  
Judging each step as though the way were plain;  
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,  
Of chief's perplexity or people's pain!"

"Beside this corpse that bears for winding sheet  
The stars and stripes he lived to rear anew,  
Between the mourners, at his head and feet,  
Say, scurril jester, is there room for you?"

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,  
To lame my pencil and confute my pen—  
To make me own this hind of princes peer,  
This rill splitter a true-born King of men.

My shallow judgment I had learned to rue,  
Noting how to occasion's height he rose,  
How his quaint wit made home truth seem more true,  
How iron like his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be:  
How in good fortune and in ill the same;  
Nor bitter in success nor boastful he,  
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few  
Ever had laid on head, and heart and hand—  
As one who knows where there is task to do,  
Man's honest will must heaven's good grace command.

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,  
That God makes instruments to work his will,  
If but that will we can arrive to know,  
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle on the side  
That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's  
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied  
His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting might.

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,  
The iron bark that turns the lumberer's axe,  
The rapid that o'erbears the boatman's toil,  
The prairie hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks.

The ambushed Indian and the prowling bear—  
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train;  
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear,  
If but their stocks be of right birth and grain!

So he grew, a destined work to do,  
And lived to do it: four long suffering years  
Ill fate, ill feeling, ill report, lived through,  
And then he heard the hisses changed to cheers.

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,  
And took both with the same unwavering mood;  
Till as he came on light from darkling days,  
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood!

A felon hand, between the goal and him,  
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest,  
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim;  
Those gaunt, long laboring limbs were laid to rest.

Those words of mercy were upon his lips,  
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,  
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse  
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men.

The old World and the new, from sea to sea,  
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame,  
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high,  
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst. Strokes have been struck before  
By the assassin's hand whereof men doubt  
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;  
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out!

Vile hand, that bravest murder on a strife,  
Whate'er its ground stoutly and nobly striven;  
And with the martyr crown crowned a life  
With much to praise, little to be forgiven!

### The Makaweli Control.

It is learned from advices received by the Australia that the deal in Makaweli has been completed and that the control has gone to Boston. It was reported that there had been a disagreement between Pollitz and Hecht, otherwise the control would have remained in San Francisco.

### GEN. FLAGLER'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President today appointed Colonel Adelbert I. Buffinton to be brigadier-general and chief of the bureau of ordnance, to succeed the late General Flagler.

## IS A NEW OWNER

Militia Equipment Here is Formally Transferred.

### TITLE IS NOW IN UNITED STATES

However it is All Loaned to the First Regiment, N. G. H. Ceremony and Papers.

The entire military establishment of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands was yesterday transferred to the control and ownership of the United States of America. Then at once all of it was given over to the possession of and formally loaned for an indefinite period to the military arm of the local Government.

Hereafter the actual headquarters of the First Regiment, N. G. H., are at Washington, D. C. Final reports will go to the War Department and everything of the class or nature requiring it must have the vice or approval of Adjutant General Corbin.

Everything will go on about the same as before here. The militia of Hawaii stands in relation to the Federal authorities the same, practically, as the militia of any State or Territory of the Union. There will be little or no change.

But five persons were present at the transfer at military headquarters in the bungalow yesterday. These were: Capt. Paul Smith, N. G. H., Lieut. Kern, U. S. V. E., Second Regiment, the principals and Col. Jones and Lieut. Boyen, N. G. H., and an Adjutant representative.

Capt. Smith and Lieut. Kern saluted and proceeded to business. Each had his specific orders and the matter was expeditiously accomplished. The ceremony, or the transaction, was simply an exchange of receipts. Capt. Smith is the senior line officer of the N. G. H. Lieut. Kern is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, where he reached a commission. Both gentlemen are of German nationality.

Just a month ago Col. Jones appointed a Board of Survey, to take a complete inventory of the property of the National Guard of Hawaii. The officers designated for the arduous task were: Maj. McCarthy, Maj. Ziegler and Capt. Schaefer. They have worked hard on the assignment and have been highly commended for what they have done. Their report to the headquarters is a long one with much detail and with advice regarding some of the equipment that is badly worn. On the whole, they learned that both officers and men had been careful with Government property. A considerable amount of the equipment has been in use since 1893. The Springfield rifles are old veterans, yet only a few of them are in bad condition.

Here are copies of the important papers relating to the transfer:

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I., April 14th, 1899.  
Col. J. W. Jones, Commanding First Regiment, N. G. H., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Sir:—You will cause to be turned over to the proper officers of the United States Army authorized to receipt therefor, all arms, equipments, stores and property contained, enumerated and described in the report under date of April 10th, '99 of the Board of Survey appointed pursuant to Special Orders No. 43 from these Headquarters, taking their receipt therefor.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) E. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I., April 12th, 1899.  
Col. J. W. Jones, Commanding First Regiment, N. G. H., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Sir:—For the purpose of receiving such arms, equipments, stores and property as may be issued to the National Guard of Hawaii by the United States Government through its duly accredited officers, you are hereby authorized to designate and appoint a commissioned officer of the National Guard of Hawaii to receive and give memorandum receipts for all such arms, equipments, stores and property, together with an acknowledgment of the terms on which such articles are permitted to be retained and used.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) E. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii,  
Honolulu, H. I., April 12, 1899.  
Special Orders No. 1.  
Capt. Paul Smith, First Regiment, N. G. H., is hereby authorized and empow-

ered to on Thursday, April 13th, 1899, at the hour of 3:40 p. m., transfer and turn over to the proper officers of the United States Army authorized to receipt therefor, all arms, equipments, stores and property contained, enumerated and described in the report under date of April 10th, 1899, of the Board of Survey appointed pursuant to Special Orders No. 43 from General Headquarters, taking all proper receipts therefor.

Also to receive such arms, equipments, stores and property as may be issued to the National Guard of Hawaii by the United States Government through its duly accredited officers, and give memorandum receipts therefor, together with an acknowledgment of the terms on which such articles are permitted to be retained and used.

Upon the completion of the above matters full return will be made to these Headquarters of all proceedings had therein.

By order of Col. Jones,  
JOHN SCHAEFER,  
Captain and Adjutant.

On the 12th of August last all the officers and men of the N. G. H. took the oath of fealty to the United States.

## SUGAR WAR AGAIN

Brandenstein Bucking the Trust Once More.

Drop in the Price Already—Hong Kong Refineries Supply the Material—The Fight.

There is trouble ahead for the sugar trust, and the prospect of a war in San Francisco, which will temporarily decrease the price of refined sugar for the wholesalers and consumers on the Pacific coast. The same firm that was behind the deal before is engineering the new one. Some time ago M. J. Brandenstein & Co. entered into an arrangement with the Arbuckles of New York and endeavored to cut rates on sugar in San Francisco. A few carloads were imported and a fight was precipitated. All went well until the sugar trust made a combination with the Southern Pacific, which promptly raised the rate of freight to such a prohibitive figure that Brandenstein was forced to discontinue the importation by way of New York. He was also unable to make profitable arrangements to bring the sugar by water by way of Panama or the Horn. At that time the Brandenstein intimates that they were not through with their sugar deal, and a few weeks ago they began to make their word good. The importation was made so quietly by way of San Diego that few people knew what was being done. The sugar Brandenstein is now importing is cane sugar from Java and Manila, refined in English and Scotch factories at Hongkong. It is carried by the steamers of the California and Oriental Steamship Company, which is part of the Santa Fe system. Heretofore these sugars have been landed in San Diego and reshipped to this city, but in future the sugar will be landed in San Francisco at a saving of time and expense, and the steamers will proceed from here to San Diego with the rest of their cargoes.

The real battle began when the sugar was placed on the San Francisco market. The Hongkong sugar was offered by the Brandenstein at a quarter of a cent below the market price, and the trust met the cut by dropping five-eighths of a cent below the original price. The Brandenstein went a quarter of a cent lower and the trust dropped three-sixteenths of a cent, making thirteen-sixteenths in all. The last cut came yesterday, and now the war is fairly on, and no one knows where it will end. The Brandenstein are in the fight to stay, as no prohibitive railroad rate can be made now to shut Atlantic sugars out of San Francisco. The new importers are quite sure of their contract with the Santa Fe Company and are ready to pour any number of shiploads of sugar into San Francisco. They are independent of the Arbuckles and everybody else, having kept their plans to themselves until all the details were settled beyond the power of the trust to interfere. The Brandenstein Company is rich enough to fight the trust with its own weapons. Meanwhile the benefits go to the consumer, and the profits of the trust are correspondingly diminished. The interesting feature of the situation from the consumer's standpoint lies in the statement generally accepted by the trade that the Brandenstein can undersell the trust one-eighth of a cent no matter what price the trust may make.

### IMPORTANT ADVANCE

PITTSBURG (Pa.), April 4.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, will tomorrow post in all of its plants a notice of an increase of wages to its unskilled or common laborers to \$1.40 a day, the advance to date from April 1st. The order will affect 10,000 men.

## LABOR OF HAWAII

An Important Conference and Full Discussion.

### MEN FOR CHIEF INDUSTRY

Views of the President and of W. O. Smith—Policies Brought Forward—Future.

At the meeting called yesterday by the Executive for a conference with the planting interest on the subject of labor immigration, President Dole stated that the Government policy regarding it was a serious matter. He thought that no advantage should be taken of the situation, which permitted us to continue to import Asiatic labor, because the immigration laws of the country had not been extended to this territory. The legal situation was somewhat indefinite. There were no instructions from Washington on the subject. As President, he was the agent of President McKinley, and he desired to be in touch with his policy if he had one on the subject. Nothing should be done that was inconsistent with it. The delay in passing laws for the government of Hawaii had resulted in discussion in the States regarding the status of Hawaii, and an effort would be made, it was said, to make Hawaii a colony, and class it with other new acquisitions. It might be a serious matter. If the Government refused permits, the planters would have to get laborers in their own way. There might be some danger to the community in allowing too many Japanese to enter the Islands. They might endanger property and life. It was important that the Government in Washington should have full confidence in the territorial government. The introduction of white laborers would have a good effect in the States.

Mr. W. O. Smith said he had seen public men in the States and they advised that we should go on as we are, get our labor, and wait for the Washington Government to act. We ought to do what was best for ourselves. It is just what all people do.

The following paper, written by Mr. W. O. Smith, was read:

MEMORANDUM IN REGARD TO PROPOSED REFUSAL TO GRANT MORE PERMITS FOR ENTRY OF JAPANESE LABORERS.

What is the intention?

To prevent further introduction of Japanese?

To shift the responsibility of their introduction from the Government to the Planters?

The object of Act 17 of the Republic was to give the Government control over the immigration of laborers.

Under the labor convention with Japan such control existed, but when the Planters and Japanese Immigration Companies began to introduce the laborers without regard to the convention, Act 17 was prepared and enacted to meet the situation.

The United States statutes are opposed to the introduction of assimilated immigrants.

And if the proposition now under discussion is for the purpose of conforming with the spirit of the U. S. statute, I fail to see how it will accomplish that object.

Should the granting of any more permits be refused, employers then will seek to bring in the laborers under the provisions of Act 66, Prov. Govt. as amended by Act 3 of the Republic, which permits them to come provided each laborer is under a labor contract of not less than two years.

If, however, it is the intention to prevent the immigration of any more "assisted" immigrants, by construing Act 66 and Act 17 together, and enforcing them, the issue should be squarely presented. For it will apply to European laborers as well as Asiatic.

If contract laborers are to be refused landing, and only those allowed to land who can produce \$50, one of two results will be likely to follow:

(1) The spirit of the law will be so easily evaded that the immigration will become practically unlimited.

(2) Or, constant friction and difficulty will arise, and an undesirable state of irritation provoked both with the Japanese and Planters, and much hardship caused.

I would suggest that a definite conclusion should be arrived at upon the question of whether or not more "assisted" immigration should be allowed.

If the determination is to prevent the admission of any more of that class, let the fact be made known, and proceed to enforce it.

If it is not the intention to wholly prevent such immigration but only to

(Continued on Page 5.)



## ONE MORE STAND

**Pilipinos Said to Be Preparing for Battle.**

## AGUINALDO HAS BEEN DEPOSED

**So Say Persistent Rumors in Manila—General Antonio Luna to Succeed Him—Views on the Proclamation.**

MANILA, April 5. (9:35 a. m.)—The insurgents are massing strong forces north of Calumpit, about five and one-half miles northwest of Malolos and according to the observations of the reconnoitering parties, they have fine intrenchments there. It is expected that hard fighting will be necessary to dislodge them at that point and at San Fernando, where Aguinaldo is supposed to be. Large rivers strengthen both positions.

Two new big Krupp guns, one six-inch and the other 8-inch, which were found buried at Malolos, will be mounted.

NEW YORK, April 4. A cable to the Sun, dated Manila, April 4th, 8:19 p. m., says: General MacArthur's division still remains at Malolos. The Montana regiment, with two guns and a detachment of cavalry, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, made a reconnaissance in force today in the direction of Calumpit. The country was thoroughly scoured. About a thousand rebels were found a few miles from Calumpit. Our troops attacked the Filipinos, who made a short defense and then withdrew. It was useless to pursue them, so the Americans returned to Malolos. In the skirmish we lost one man killed and four wounded.

In searching through the buildings in Malolos, which was formerly occupied by the Treasury Department of the Insurgents, but which is now the American headquarters, three safes were found. In one of them was \$25,000, which had been abandoned by the rebel government in its precipitate flight from the town on the approach of the American army. The contents of the other two safes are not known, as they have not been opened yet.

MANILA, April 4. 4:45 p. m. General MacArthur reconnoitered in force this morning with the Montana regiment, the Fourth Cavalry and two guns of the light artillery, as far as the river north of Malolos. The reconnoissance developed the fact that there are fully 1,000 rebels, armed with Mauser rifles, preparing for defense. Shows were exchanged and two men of the Montana regiment were wounded, but there was no engagement. Later in the day General MacArthur moved northwest, as the water supply of Malolos is inadequate.

The belief is spreading among the residents here that the effect of the capture of Malolos, the former rebel capital, followed by the proclamation of the Philippine Commission, will be to convince the natives that Aguinaldo's bubble has burst.

MANILA, April 5.—6:20 p. m.—There are persistent rumors today that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has been supplanted in the control of Philippine affairs by General Antonio Luna, commander-in-chief of the Filipino forces. Luna is celebrated as being a typical belligerent.

A Spanish banker, who was interviewed, expressed the fear that the proclamation will not reach the masses controlling the rebellion, because, he explained, the Filipinos at Manila are mostly domestics and clerks who have no definite opinions and the whisperers outside of the city have undoubtedly intercepted it.

Continuing the Spanish banker said that if the proclamation had been issued on May 2 or even in August of last year, the result would have been different, as, in his opinion, based on twenty years' experience, the only argument which appeals to the masses here is the gun.

The editor of Oceania thinks the proclamation is the most politic document ever published in the Philippine Islands and that it is bound to convince the wavering of the folly of further hostilities.

## Bankers Residence Sold

The residence of C. P. Lathrop on the peninsula was bought yesterday by H. P. Dillingham. The price paid for the property was \$10,000. Mr. Dillingham bought the place for an investment house than anything else, as he already has a residence in that section.

## Two Cargoes for Hawaii

The late S. S. Cleverland March 29th in San Francisco for Honolulu with a general merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following:

280 ea. canned goods, 50 ea. beer, 62 pigs, machinery, 155 ea. and 15 blue

salmon, 550 lbs. dried fruit, 200 ea. manufactured tobacco, 245 ea. bread, 74 tons fertilizer, 31 ea. brush and shoes, 1000 ea. chicken, 187 ea. paper, 275 ea. cheese, 9 ea. hardware, 18,000 ea. beans, 50 tons molasses, 50 ea. walrus, 81 pigs, sewing machines, 81 pigs, groceries and provisions, 750 lbs. hogs, 500 ea. corn, 1,000 lbs. salt, 40 ea. paints and oils.

The schooner Defender cleared March 29th in San Francisco for Kure, Maui with the following merchandise as its cargo:

4000 posts, 3152 lbs. 521 pea pipe, 3 box instruments.

## JAPANESE FOR PERU

LIMA (Peru), April 3.—The Yawara Maru, the first steamer of the new Japanese line, thirty-four days from Yokohama, arrived here today, bringing 732 Japanese immigrants, chiefly domestic servants and agricultural laborers.

## SAMOAN AFFAIRS

**Great Britain Accepts Plan Proposed by Germany.**

Details of the International B. by Yet to be Decided Upon. A Tripartite Commission. Views of Dr. Solf.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Lord Salisbury has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for the settlement of the Samoan dispute by the appointment of a tripartite commission. The acceptance is on the broad principle only, and the details of the arrangement are yet to be agreed upon. As the United States has already accepted the general proposition, there is no longer any doubt as to the consummation of the settlement.

Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the newly appointed president of the Municipal Council of Samoa, had a busy time today conferring with officials, government and diplomatic, and taking the preliminary steps in the reorganization of the three governments concerning the islands. Accompanied by Secretary Hay, he was received by the President, the latter expressing the earnest hope that Dr. Solf might be successful in his new field of action. Later Dr. Solf called at the British Embassy and a pleasant exchange of views occurred. Assistant Secretary of State Candler also had a meeting with Dr. Solf to go over some of the technical details of the Samoan question. These several conferences were important mainly in showing the harmony with which the officials of the three governments are proceeding on Samoa.

During the day Dr. Solf talked on current Samoan affairs. He is a typical German, tall, robust, florid, and speaks perfect English.

"I am glad to observe the most satisfactory feeling prevailing in Washington," said Dr. Solf, "and I am confident that the German and American authorities would have little or no difficulty in arriving at a most harmonious understanding on Samoa. As far as I am concerned my duties are not of a political character, and my instructions, received before leaving Berlin, are, in effect, to use every endeavor to promote good feeling between the three powers and to avoid in every way possible cause for disagreement. Naturally I am desirous of realizing that high aim and of assisting in the quiet and orderly administration of Samoa."

Dr. Solf was asked as to his view on London en route here and the general feeling maintained in British official circles. He said he had met Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Villiers, Under-Secretary of State, whose special province is Samoa. Their expressions were most friendly, and a general sentiment was evinced to have an end to the perplexing differences over Samoa.

Referring to his observations since landing in this country, Dr. Solf expressed himself as delighted. He liked the democratic spirit everywhere prevailing, the general atmosphere of substantial American progress. He leaves here tomorrow, going to New York and Buffalo and thence west, sailing on the 19th inst. from San Francisco for Samoa.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise yesterday, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use this remedy since I have been in the United States with my family. W. A. Strong, Pawtucket City, R. I. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

**Milk Report of Inspector Johnson Brought Up.**

## FILTRATION OF WATER SUPPLY

**Proposal to Buy a Broomer—The Government Dispensary—Other Matters.**

The regular board of health meeting, which had been postponed from last Wednesday, owing to the illness of the President of the Board, met yesterday with Attorney General H. E. Cooper presiding.

G. W. Smith was appointed to serve on the sanitary and insane asylum committees.

The reports of the meat and fish inspectors were read and approved. The board had inspected 108 cows at the dairy and found all in perfect shape.

The report from the matron of the city hospital was read. The secretary was instructed to inform her that poor people of any nationality could have no treatment. Her request for a second report was laid on the table.

The report of the Warana hospital was read and approved. It was the unanimous opinion of the board that the hospital was in good shape.

The board also received a report from the city engineer, who stated that the water supply was in good shape and that the city was in good shape.

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## Just Received,

By Brig. W. G. Irwin  
A LARGE LOT OF  
**Sound, Draught Horses,**  
SUITABLE FOR DRYING OR HEAVY WORK.

Also a small shipment of

**Young, Strong Mules,**  
Suitable For Plantation Work.

Have a Few Choice Bred Cows

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

**GUS. SCHUMAN,**  
FORT STREET.

**WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?**

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be.

## "THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give no big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

**The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.**

Sign of the Big Shoe.  
FORT STREET.



## Hollister &amp; Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**American, Havana and Manila Cigars**  
**TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND**  
**Smokers' Articles.**

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President, J. F. HUCKLEBY, Vice President, E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer, T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves! In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MEKIT JEWEL RANGE, 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE, 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE, 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil; and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE, 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE, 1 size, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE, 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

**W. W. DIMOND & CO.**  
HONOLULU.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.  
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

**CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.**  
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiwae Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waiwae Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Onomea Sugar Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## FAMOUS PUBLICIST

Rev. J. D. Gulick, a Noted Missionary, Arrives.

## A BROAD MINDED THEOLOGIAN

Notices Numerous Changes—The Religious Work in Japan—His Belief in Evolution.

Among the passengers that arrived by the Coptic was Rev. John D. Gulick, brother of Rev. O. H. Gulick of this city.

Rev. Gulick has been a missionary in China and Japan for the past thirty-six years. The last time he was in Honolulu was in 1873 when he made a short visit here. He came then to make arrangements for his aged father and mother and to decide whether one of the brothers would not have to give up the missionary work. This was not necessary, however, as the parents decided to live in Kobe, Japan, with the Rev. O. H. Gulick. The famous thinker continued on to San Francisco and from there went back to China, where he remained for about two years. He then had to leave China, as the climate was too severe, he being stationed in Northern China. Since then he has been continuously in Japan.

"The changes are very great," said the celebrated exponent of broader theology, "since I was here last. I first left Honolulu in 1852, going to the States to get an education. I touched here again while on a voyage across the Pacific. However, my first real visit to this city after the time I first left was in 1873.

"The changes that had occurred between 1852 and 1873 were very great, greater in many ways than the changes between 1873 and today. Around 1852 irrigation had not even started, and there was nothing but dust in places where, in 1873, gardens were in full bloom. But the increase since then in wealth and growth of the city is very great.

"The missionary work in Japan, taken all in all, is a remarkable movement. It has been full of ups and downs, but when one looks backward upon the last twenty-five years the progress is astonishing. The Japanese are anxious to grasp new ideas. They are ambitious to hold their own in the world of thought and action. They may slip at times, but they are up and at it again immediately.

"In the missionary work the same experience of ups and downs have been met with. Although the people sometimes seem to miss the mark entirely in their ideas of civilization, in the end they will come out all right.

"Yes, it is a fact that the Japanese meet with opposition in the various places to which they migrate. They will get along in some way, however. They have gained Formosa, now, and what to do with it is the present problem which they are considering. The southern part of Japan is crowded pretty closely with population, while the northern part is not at all thickly inhabited. The Japs are averse to cold, as their whole habit of life does not shut out the cold sufficiently.

"What about evolution? Well, in Japan the whole of evolutionary thought in philosophy and religion is but an echo of European thought. One of the greatest obstacles in missionary work has been the fact that ancient Buddhism and Confucianism, which they have learned to put aside, are closely allied with some modern vein of evolution, which they are anxious to seize upon.

"In regard to evolution, I believe that God's creation of man has been along certain lines which we can and ought to investigate. It is and should be an open discussion. Of course, there are certain schools of orthodox which endeavor to close the door, but it will not stay closed. The very breath of religious life depends upon the investigation and upbuilding of truth.

"Some day, I believe, a definite conclusion will be reached. Many have already built up systems and arrived at conclusions seemingly definite to themselves, but there has always been something lacking. But the right conclusion will be reached some day.

"Forty-seven years ago, when, as a schoolboy at Punahou I wandered over these hills and through these valleys, the beginning of a new thought dawned upon me. While gathering the shells in one section I noticed that they were similar to the shells of other sections remote from them. The desire to know more in regard to the question grew upon me, and when Darwin's work appeared in 1859 I seized upon it eagerly. Since those days when I first wandered over the hills and valleys of this island I have never ceased to investigate, and the collection of shells I made then has been my chief argument against those who accept as a perfect whole the law of natural selection.

"No, I have not published any paper for a number of years. The last was in 1889, which was published by the Linnean Society of London."

Rev. Gulick was pleased to hear that the aged Kekela was here. He recalled the fact that he had first met Kekela in 1852 when he accompanied him on

a short trip when the Micronesian mission was first started.

Rev. Gulick is famous through his thorough investigations and able papers connected with advanced thought. Today he is a bright and interesting talker, with a broad vein of humor. He will talk at length about the Japanese, with whom he is thoroughly familiar, but he is very averse to talking of his own work. From his conversation and appearance no one would think that he was twenty years old when, as far back as 1852, he made the collection of shells. He will remain here until the latter part of June, and looks forward with pleasure to renewing old friendships.

## A Great Combination.

The Missouri Car & Foundry Co., owned by the W. N. McMillan family, and the American Car Co. have consolidated, with a joint capital of sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000). The Missouri Car & Foundry Co. has an agency in Honolulu, which was established by Mr. McMillan two years ago, when he was here on a two months' visit with his brother-in-law, Dr. Walter Maxwell.

## ABOUT BEET SUGAR

## Growth of the Industry Has Been Quite Rapid.

Outlook Promises a Further Increase—Factories in Operation—The Average Yield.

The San Francisco Trade Journal of February 24th, says: "The growth of the beet sugar industry in this country has been quite rapid within the past two years, and the outlook promises a further expansion in the industry. The following factories were in operation in 1898, with a statement of their daily capacity in tons:

Alameda Sugar Co., Alvarado, Cal.	800
Binghamton, B. S. Co., Binghamton, N. Y.	350
California Beet Sugar & Refining Co., Crockett, Cal.	500
Chino Valley Beet Sugar Co., Chino, Cal.	1000
First New York Beet Sugar Co., Rome, N. Y.	200
Los Alamitos Sugar Co., Los Alamitos, Cal.	700
Michigan Sugar Co., Bay City, Mich.	350
Minnesota Sugar Co., St. Louis Park, Minn.	350
Norfolk Beet Sugar Co., Norfolk, Neb.	350
Ogden Sugar Co., Ogden, Utah	350
Oregon Sugar Co., La Grande, Ore.	350
Oxnard Beet Sugar Co., Grand Island, Neb.	350
Pecos Valley Beet Sugar Co., Pecos, New Mexico	200
Utah Sugar Co., Lehi, Utah	350
Wisconsin Beet Sugar Co., Wausau, Wis.	350
Wisconsin Menominee Falls, Wis.	200
Total	6400

Factories building, nearly completed: Spreckels Sugar Co., Spreckels (Salinas), Cal. 3000; Pacific Beet Sugar Co., Oxnard, Cal. 1000; Union Sugar Co., Santa Maria, Cal. 500.

Total 8300. Besides the above there are three more that will be in operation this year and situated at Grand Junction, Colorado; Bay City, Michigan; and Pekin, Ill. Besides these, six other companies, the organization of which is well advanced, are expected to be located at Rochester, Cairo, Benton Harbor, West Bay City, Monroe and Alma, Mich. Factories are also planned for Lyons and Dunkirk, N. Y., Grand Haven, Port Huron and Kalamazoo, Mich., and Springfield, Utah. Rumors are also afloat of plants to be built at Penn Yan, N. Y., Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio, Corunna, Alpena, Mount Clemens and Tawas City, Mich., Hamlet, Ind., Omaha, Neb., Sioux Falls, S. D., and Fresno, Cal. Regarding Louisiana, the Washington Legislature has a bill before it giving bounties to the industry confined within its borders; that in Indiana has been defeated, while in Illinois the Legislature has a bill in both houses giving bounty. In Michigan the new bounty has caused a large expansion of the industry. In Nebraska the industry is reported thriving, but the bounty experiment is not a success. In Minnesota the bounty will probably be continued two years longer. In Iowa, the State is making experiments to determine whether sugar beet growing can be carried on with profit. Kansas has been found to be outside the beet belt."

The average yield of the 1898 crop has been from ten to twelve tons, giving the farmer a gross revenue of from \$45 to \$54 to the acre. As the cost of raising beets, through a better understanding of the crop learned by experience, is never more than \$25 per acre, and more frequently less, it will be seen that there is no other crop that can compare to beets for profit. While the average yield has been ten to twelve tons per acre, there are exceptional cases where the yield far exceeded that, the largest on record being one field of five acres from which were harvested 120 tons of beets.—Norfolk (Neb.) News.

HOBART STILL NO BETTER. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Vice-President Hobart is not progressing as well as was hoped for and tonight he was not as well as usual. A disagreeable cough is giving him the most annoyance and he is unable to throw it off.

## FIRE AND FLAMES

## How American Troops Suppressed Incendiaries.

A Brave Night Battle—Fully 2,000 Buildings Destroyed Before the Flames Were Subdued.

MANILA, March 1.—After many false alarms and frustrated attempts, the oft-repeated threats of the rebels to turn Manila and massacre every European and American within its walls culminated in a disastrous conflagration and an attempt at uprising, which was promptly checked, on the night of Washington's birthday. That preconcerted arrangements had been made to fire the city in half a dozen different places simultaneously there can be no doubt; but fortunately the plans miscarried, for various reasons, and the natives themselves, or at least their sympathizers, lost as much, if not more, than those upon whom they sought to wreak their vengeance.

A quieter day than that of February 22 it would be difficult to imagine. All the banks and leading mercantile houses were closed, and except for the fact that the saloons were open it seemed more like Sunday than a holiday, the excessive heat and the condition of affairs outside having kept most people indoors. About sun-down, however, the town bestirred itself, and the streets were soon filled with people taking an airing before dinner, it being the custom heretofore to dine at 8 o'clock and retire immediately afterward. Just as the long strings of carriages which daily pass and repass each other on the Luneta were forming for the procession homeward, a dense black column of smoke rolled up above the intervening roofs, and almost immediately afterward an ominous red glare was reflected from the sky. Murmurs of horror were followed by sharp orders to coachmen, and there was a wild scramble for the city. Even when this was reached and it was ascertained that the fire was in Santa Cruz district, some distance from the residence section, the alarm was not abated, for no one doubted that incendiaries were at work and none knew where the next blaze might be started.

On the streets in the vicinity of the fire, which was within two blocks of the Esplanade, the wildest confusion reigned for some time, men everywhere here, there and everywhere. The blaze had started in a row of two-story modern buildings with brick foundations on the Calle Lacerda, in the center of the Chinese section, and as several of these had been fired within a few minutes of each other it soon assumed alarming proportions. The local fire brigade turned out with commendable promptitude, but with more zeal than discretion proceeded to pour three dry streams of water from as many lines of hose upon the red-hot brick walls of the first building fired, which was already doomed, instead of attempting to prevent those opposite and adjacent from igniting. The consequence was that by the time General Hughes and his men arrived on the scene and commenced to clear the streets the fire was spreading on both sides of the Calle Lacerda and a stiff breeze was fanning it forward.

During the excitement the line was cut five times and other impediments placed in the way of the firemen. Upon learning of this General Hughes issued orders to his men to shoot the first man who interfered with the checking of the flames or attempted to start others. Several natives who picked up burning brands and darted off with them were either shot or bayoneted by the guards, and then a general round-up of all the natives on the streets in the vicinity was ordered. As thousands were vacating their houses and carrying off their effects and the sidewalks and roadways were littered with furniture for blocks, this was a work of some difficulty, but by degrees the soldiers corralled hundreds of protesting natives and hustled them into yards and vacant lots, where they were guarded until the excitement subsided.

About 9 o'clock the European volunteer fire brigade arrived on the scene with a modern engine, and after three hours' work the fire was controlled. Meantime the whole of the block in which the blaze originated, two-thirds of that on the opposite side of the street, and a block and a half west of it had been completely gutted.

From a spectacular standpoint the fire was magnificent sight, the flames leaping into the air, while millions of sparks glistened among the rolling clouds of smoke and fell in golden showers upon adjacent roofs. Scores of fires were started by these sparks to windward, but as every one was alive to this danger they were promptly quenched in their incipency.

Shortly after midnight, just as the weary workers and watchers were preparing to their quarters, congratulating themselves that the fire, had though it was, had been no worse, another blaze was reflected from the smoke belching sky in the direction of Tondo. This being the most densely populated native district in the city, which had always been identified with the rebel cause, preparations were at once made for trouble, and it was not long in coming.

No sooner had the fire brigade coupled its hose and commenced to play upon the flames, which had again started in a block of buildings occupied by Chinese, than shots were fired at the men from the windows of the adjacent houses. Companies E and M, of the Second Oregon Volunteers, and M and C of the Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers, under Major Willis, were hastily reinforced by Major Goodale's battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, and an attempt was made to clean out the neighborhood. Suddenly, however, shots were fired from half a dozen streets at once, and when this fusillade was followed by volleys from Mauneros in the vicinity of the railway station, it was realized that the enemy had sneaked around to the left flank of the outposts at Calabacan, by way of the creeks and canals of Vilas district, and that there was other work than fighting the fire to be done.

As the strength of the enemy was unknown it was a difficult situation to cope with, but it had to be met, and the Americans, regulars and volunteers alike, met it like men. A skirmish line fully a quarter of a mile long was formed and advanced under cover of huts and trees until the rebels were discovered behind hastily formed barricades of paving stones and street car rails, commanding two streets, and within two stone buildings. The firing from houses and shacks became so hot that it was found necessary to set fire to other shacks to windward in order to smoke the rebels out, and this having been done, an advance was made upon the barricades. Both were carried with a rush, but the rebels made a determined stand within the ruins of an old church, and it was not until a detachment of the Oregon Volunteers flanked them from an adjacent brick building that they were moved. Thirty were shot within this enclosure and six more in another. Once the rebels commenced to fall back it was easy to keep them moving, although they threw up barricades and astutely entrenched themselves near the terminus of the Malabon street railway.

This, however, occupied all of Thursday morning, the rebels not being driven out of their limits until long after daylight. While they left 113 dead on the ground and several hundred were taken prisoners, many escaped into the swamp lands north of the city, the side of Calabacan, and are still believed to be in hiding there. In order to guard against further attacks of this nature the whole of this section has been cleared, all the native shacks having been destroyed by



It is difficult for one reading of happenings in a distant and strange land to fully appreciate the subject, because of lack of geographical knowledge. This has been especially true of recent events in and around Manila. The accompanying map will, therefore, prove valuable.

fire. The American loss was one private of the Twenty-third Infantry killed, an officer and three privates of the Minnesota Volunteers and a private of the Oregon Volunteers wounded.

While all of this was happening beyond the scene of the fire the flames rapidly consumed whole blocks of bamboo structures, the popping of the exploding canes conveying the impression that a regular battle was being fought. So long as the fire was confined to this class of buildings no effort was made to suppress it, but when it spread to other streets lined with stone and brick buildings a battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment relieved the native firemen and fought the flames until noon, when they were finally subdued.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done by these two fires, fully 2,000 buildings being destroyed, together with their contents.

## Two Clergymen Talk of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

It is a minister's duty to tell the merits of a medicine which has benefited him and which he believes has merits to cure disease. Any sufferer from any form of kidney ail or urinary trouble, will read the statement of the following clergymen with interest:

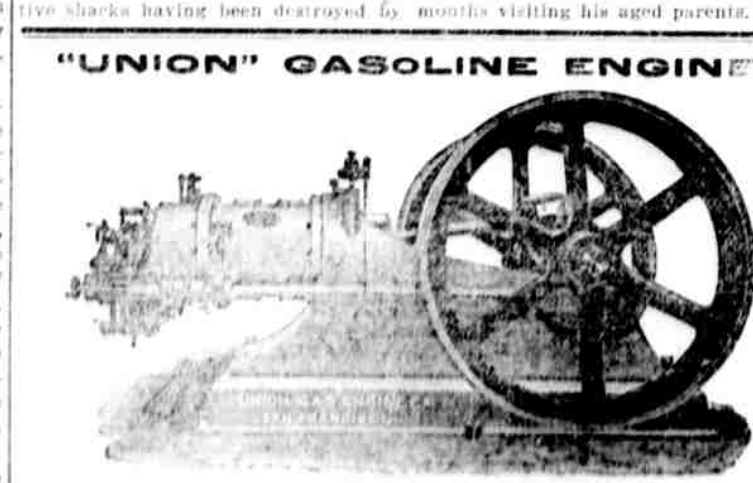
Rev. F. A. Smith, residence 829 First street, Kalamazoo, Mich., testifies: "At the time I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Geo. McDonald's drug store, I was troubled considerably with my kidneys. The backache was quite pronounced, being especially severe when I was necessary for me to sit or stand in a cramped position for any length of time. I had other symptoms which usually arise from disordered kidneys, or from irregular action of those organs. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured these annoyances in a very short time and I have not been troubled with them since. As I was not taking any other remedy but this at the time there can be no doubt but that they were the direct means of curing me, and I am most favorably impressed with them."

Reuben L. Deacon, residence 715 South Fourth street, Hamilton, Ohio, testifies: "I have been troubled with my kidneys, having had attacks of lumbago or backache and a lameness in the lumbar region. I had also dizziness and headache when my back was troubling me so much. I could usually tell when these attacks of the kidneys were coming on by a peculiar feeling in the eyes. I was in intense pain when I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had not taken very many before I was completely relieved of the whole of it. I am quite free from the aching in my back, and the lameness. They acted so promptly, I am confident that they are a good kidney medicine. From my experience I could not hesitate recommending them, and I have no objection to your referring to me as one who could vouch for them."

This valuable medicine may be had of dealers generally, or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50c a box (6 boxes for \$2.50.)

J. W. Smith, the Pearl City teacher and pineapple planter, is home from Australia, where he has been for some months visiting his aged parents.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO., BUILDERS of Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Housed "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## AWNINGS.

There is no place in the world where Awnings are as much needed as in Honolulu. As far as we can see for no other reason than that most people think they have to send to the Coast for them. This is a wrong impression. We make

## Awnings

All Sizes. All Colors. All Prices.

Try and consider the great advantage of Awnings. They regulate the light, make a room more comfortable and cooler and in all gives the home a cozy appearance. If you intend getting Awnings for the summer, call and get our figures.

RUINED—By a lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits, or better known as a moth. Small as they are they get into your best clothes and all because you neglect buying the very thing that will not only keep them out, but is at the same time an ornament to any home.

## Ladies' Wardrobe Boxes.

These are upholstered, making a HANDSOME SETTEE. Call and see them.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

Loading Furniture Dealers, KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Located in 1898



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1899.

## THE EXTENSION MISSION.

The object of the University Extension lectures is to give the instruction which a community most needs, just as a physician gives his patient not a medicine which may do him some good, but the very best medicine that will restore his health. In many, in most of the American communities, the underlying political and economic questions are among a homogeneous people. Fundamental principles are generally accepted. The racial questions are subordinate. The people need and are ready for the instruction which University Extension now gives according to its light.

We have here a racial question, aside from several highly important economic questions regarding land, which concerns vitally the future of the white community. It concerns education, the social conditions, the literature we shall have, and the future itself of the young people now growing up.

There are six thousand men, women and children of the Anglo-Saxon race confronting one hundred thousand of the people of other races here. The principle of self-government is recognized, though with some limitations. There is and must be racial rivalry, not noisy or bloody, but silent and searching.

The way of meeting honestly and wisely these racial questions is the supreme need of the hour. Perhaps we do know how to meet them, but are simply shirking them because they are ugly and unpleasant. If we are, then we have need of prompting and urging and the University Extension should appear and snap over our backs what Huskin calls the "whip cords of veracity."

We may know the heart of the literature of the Victorian age of its poets and novelists, but that knowledge will not help us in settling this question of civilization. The best mission of the Extension work here should be to make it clear to us what the outcome of this extraordinary condition of things will be and what we must do about it.

As a community we have apparently fallen into a stupor, induced by an excessive surge of diet regarding these extraordinary and alarming conditions and it needs the sharp prodding by most serious and able men in order to recover from it. A prosperous community is not a serious one. The flesh pots are more attractive than ever. And when the eye is steadily fixed upon these brimming pots full of good things, it is irritating to hear Duty ring the door bell and demand a hearing.

But this should be the real mission of University Extension here; to assume the garb of Duty, and make itself heard even if it meets with only an "iron welcome."

Col. Parker found here a body of earnest, intelligent teachers, and he instructed them on the lines of their actual work. It was an admirable service. The Extension lecturer has a difficulty to contend with that he did not meet. Col. Parker broadened the lines of instruction. The Extension lecturer found the mass of the communities indifferent to the most vital questions, though it is willing to be entertained.

## THE WEDDING OF MILLIONAIRES.

Many thousands, perhaps millions of people were crying when they read of the presentation of \$100,000 by William K. Vanderbilt to his son on the day of his marriage to Miss Fair. At the happening of such an event the crowd, if it looks at the picture in the Bible of the camel struggling at the eye of the needle, drawn in bold strokes by the hand of the Master, turns the face of the picture to the wall and says: "The picture of a dreamer."

But it is the error of the envious that they fail to see the aggravating limitations that are upon the power of money—almost wicked limitations upon that power. It is written that shipwrecked sailors with gold in their chests cannot buy water and food on their desolate island. And the millionaires cannot buy, with their gold, those things which will make them happy.

The Vanderbilts illustrate this abject failure of the money power. The older Vanderbilt, the "Commodore," with his vast fortune, gave himself to horses and "poker." Day after day he sat, for an hour after a drive behind his pair of fast horses in the portion of Judge Smith's road house, on the Westchester boulevard. His Irish friend and companion, Barker, the owner of a pair of horses equally as fast as the Commodore's, said to him: "You can't hate him; horses of

mine. Commodore, with them will hate of yours," and the Commodore replied: "No, Vander! I can't hate your horses and I can't give a million for your bet." And when the Commodore's horses were sick or lame he was to a race about it, and his business could not help him. As he rode his horse and did not enjoy the talk of business men, he spent his evenings at the Club, and played "poker" just as any poor man played it, and his income could not buy a game that only the rich could enjoy. When he had to work because it was the habit of his life to be a victor. He was in a chronic state of anger about his many sons and semi-law, and grandchildren, because, he said, they were an idle lot, and stood like old buzzards, watching for his dead carcass. So he got little out of his millions.

Then came his son William K. Vanderbilt, who had the reputation of having indulged in much "early party." His millions could not buy good health. When the contest about his father's will was before the Court, he lived daily at the Astor House with his lawyers. A poor young lawyer would take his friends to the restaurant and point out the party at lunch. "There are the lawyers eating and drinking like pigs, but there sits Dives sipping a little tea and nibbling some toast, because he has a weak stomach, and chronic indigestion." And Rollins, the wit, said: "Poor Vanderbilt is pointing himself so that he can crowd through the eye of the needle when the trial day comes for the rich men who wish to get into the Kingdom of Heaven." The Fair denied him health, however, while they gave it in abundance to the little street Arab swallowing a meat pie in a dark alley.

He died and then came the third generation. His son, William K., inherited millions, and married a handsome woman with a fiery temper, which dress and flowers and jewels could not control. Inately motions, on richly appointed steam yachts, "compatibility" forbade pleasure, and he paid several millions for divorce and peace of mind.

One of his rich friends said: "We rich fellows cannot buy the things we wish for the most. Coin has no value outside of the physical world, in the spiritual world, which is our best life. It counts for little, and we, the rich men, know it better than the poor men do."

Christ said many centuries ago that "He is rich who wants no more than he has." But since his day neither Church nor Bible nor philosopher has made it a common belief or taught us to be contented. And in this day there is no such a scramble for riches as when the Roman patricians, heathen as they were, brought the treasures of the world to Rome, and received the homage of the multitude, just as the Vanderbilts receive it now.

But we are practical people, and say with old "Hutch," the great Chicago grain speculator, "Let us honestly, devoutly, believe in the evil of riches, but while we are doing so, let us corner the wheat market for a rise."

## THE CAMPAIGN IN LIZON.

The loss of 157 men killed, and 891 wounded during a six weeks' campaign against Aguinaldo, near Manila, is relatively insignificant. As wars go, it would indicate desultory fighting. Some would even say that our troops refused to come to close quarters, or kept out of the way.

The campaign will be noted, not for its insignificant battles, but for the skill with which it is conducted so as to avoid loss of life. Gen. Otis in all of his arrangements avoids taking any risks which may leave any of his men as prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. The capture of a few of his men, and any cruel treatment of them by the enemy, would precipitate retaliation by our own soldiers, just as the British troops retaliated on the Kaffir's troops in the Sudan, when they fired on their captives, after surrender. Any student of Gen. Otis' campaign sees that he will not take the ordinary chances in campaigns, because a barbaric war may occur as soon if any of his men are captured.

It is fortunate that the old Indian war campaigns are commanding our forces. Without experience in fighting the crafty Indians, no military education could prepare them to fight uncivilized races. The graduates of West Point learned little from the books about the best theories of fighting Indians. Their school of instruction was in the field, and for many years the Indians had the best of it. It is these graduates from the school of Indian warfare who are now driving back the Filipinos with such an extraordinary small sacrifice of life.

The campaign is like that of the British in the Sudan, one mainly of rapid firing machine guns. Three guns together with the careful avoidance of risks that would permit the capturing of any of our troops, seem to be the most important features of the campaign.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

One of the readers of the *Advertiser* referring to what was said in its columns about the success of the British in making good English laborers of the white men in Queensland, asks why we have not made the Portuguese or other European races, or even Americans, the laborers on our plantations, instead of the Asiatics.

The conditions in the two countries were different. The population of Queensland was of British origin, and it dominated in state matters. A population of this kind holding the soil would not permit any immigration that really weakened its own dominance. The British settlers sought justice, as well as profit, and it jealously guarded its own rights. It did operate the immigration of "Kanakas" and Asiatics for some years, but it took care that their numbers should not be threatening. While many individuals would have accepted an overwhelming alien immigration, for the sake of profit, the mass of settlers forbid it, because it might injure their political status.

In Hawaii the native population dominated in numbers, and it had no policy or thought for the future. The few Americans and Europeans living here, excepting the Protestant missionaries, were not missionaries who had emigrated there to live to the work of building up an Anglo-Saxon nation, living here for the purpose of gain. They naturally looked for what they believed to be the cheapest labor for the plantations. No doubt European and American labor would have been the cheapest in the end if all things had been considered, but they accepted the view that the most profitable labor was that which received the very lowest wages, and they were not wrong financially.

When the native labor became insufficient the Chinese were employed. When there was difficulty in getting Chinese labor, then Portuguese labor was introduced. When the dump was opened to the unlimited immigration of the Japanese, then Portuguese immigration was suspended. Attempts were made to introduce the Indian coolies, but they failed for political reasons.

In all of these movements regarding labor there was no strong agricultural class, as there is in other lands, the backbone of a nation, that controlled the Government and the policy of the country, and protected itself. Had the native population been Anglo-Saxon or European it would have closed the door to aliens, just as it has done in Queensland.

In introducing the Portuguese laborers there was no attempt made to place them on farms, or make them owners of the soil. It was for the interests of the plantations that they should remain as tenants, so as to serve the sugar interest. Their citizenship was a minor affair in the mind of the Government. The Government itself, the Monarchy, largely influenced by the ideas of the native rulers, naturally did not encourage the settlement of any people here that would encroach on the natives.

The public policy in Queensland has been to create conditions by which the farmers could obtain the largest profits, and secure homes. The public policy of Hawaii has been to secure to the immigrants the least possible profit, and make them serve the planting interest.

But neither white merchant nor planter can be censured for their conduct. They were controlled by circumstances which practically prevented the adoption of any other policy than that which they followed. If the Portuguese have not received the consideration they expected, it can only be said that no faith was broken with them, and that the scheme for their immigration was not undertaken for their benefit.

The obligation the community is now under, to make them good citizens is another matter.

## IMMIGRATION LABOR.

The government presented to the Planter's Association, yesterday, the question of labor immigration, with the statement that some policy regarding it must be adopted.

The effect of Japanese immigration on the civilization of these islands was not discussed, because no one wanted to discuss it in view of our industrial interests. We need labor and must have it, if it can be had. Whether it is wise or not to increase our plantations and create a demand for many more Asiatic laborers is no longer an open question. The plantations are underway, the capital is subscribed, and a failure to obtain laborers would be simply disastrous.

After this demand for many more laborers has been created, and must be met, the proposition to prevent the immigration of more laborers seems to come too late. The moment that the increase of the plantations began the government should have made and executed its policy, and this policy would

have operated in the regulating of the labor supply.

Aside from the effect of further Asiatic immigration on our social conditions, the practical question now is, will it injure us, while our conditions as a territory has not been finally decided. That is a political question, which it is impossible to answer satisfactorily. It is one of probabilities. No one can forecast the course of public opinion on the Mainland. If the status of Hawaii alone were involved it is certain that our status as an integral part of the United States would not be disputed. A few thousand more Asiatic immigrants would not affect the question.

But we are unfortunately involved in questions which are now before the American people regarding the cheap labor of the Philippines and Cuba. Up to the present moment, the active enemies of cheap labor, are the sugar planters and the tobacco interests. These interests are not, probably, strong enough to do much mischief to us. But if the laboring class, the Labor Union, become actively hostile to us, there may be breakers ahead. The trades unions are not directly affected by cheap Asiatic labor, and it is not certain that they will become actively hostile out of sympathy with the agricultural laborers. But there is no data here which enables us to form a judgment on the subject.

The people of the United States do not take any interest whatever in our industrial prosperity. Whether we become rich or poor does not concern them. The free sugar law of 1890 shows this indifference. Many sea board communities have for years appealed in vain to Congress for harbor improvements. We cannot count on any generosity.

If the Executive attempts now to arrest the rapid development of the sugar industry, it may do great harm, without securing any benefits. It interferes in order to prevent an overwhelming Asiatic population the reply may properly be that the population is already overwhelmingly Asiatic. With the presence of Federal troops there is little danger of general and prolonged riots, and as to plantation insurrections the planters will take their chances on that, as a part of their business, just as the coal interest takes its chances on the Mainland.

The Washington Government has a special agent here who should keep it informed about the action of the Executive. If he does inform it, and the local Executive simply enforces our local laws, there is no need of arresting immigration, without orders from Washington.

One thing is certain however, there is a crisis in the matter at hand, and we must look well to it, or we shall find ourselves between the Devil and the deep sea.

## A NOTE ON HAWAII.

Mr. W. L. Marvin in the Review of Reviews gives an excellent and fair account of the "Mahi" in Hawaii.

But he does not correctly state some of the events connected with annexation. He says, "as far back as 1851 the native monarchy had become so completely conquered by the frank, fair, tactful measures of the American residents that on its own initiative it sought formal absorption of Hawaii by the United States."

While annexation was sought at that time, it was not a movement by the native people, and was consented to by the King and chiefs in order to prevent serious troubles. It is not, therefore, a correct statement of the case. Had there been a general conviction of the need of annexation, it would have been accomplished many years ago. The King and chiefs were not willing to abdicate simply because it was the ultimate fate of the islands to become American territory.

It would be a curious speculation to define the condition of the islands, if they had been annexed in 1851 and American law had prevailed here. There is no reason to believe that the Asiatics would have been excluded, because at that time until the Pacific Coast demanded it, men of all nations were welcome to the States, where labor was needed in order to develop their great resources.

## LEARNING SOMETHING.

Over twenty-five years ago a daring farmer in the State of Delaware ventured to abandon the ancient practice of raising wheat and corn on his land, and in their places cultivated the tomato plant. As usual, his neighbors laughed at him. Then he put in his barn a small and imperfect canning apparatus. He sold his product to the Philadelphia groceries. His neighbors looked on with interest as he increased his crop from year to year. And then one by one began to follow his example. None of them had any use at that time for scientific men, so they made blunders, got poor crops, sent out imperfect goods, but at the same time learned something.

Last month there was a meeting in Dover, of the tomato farmers, and dealers in the product. It was stated that there would be 30,000 acres of

## Real Merit

is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients is thus retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

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are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

tomato plants under cultivation this year in the state, and that the farmers would accept the price \$1.00 per ton offered by the large canning establishments.

For some years the farmers of Delaware, like our own planters, staked their prosperity upon the single peach crop. The soil and climate was most favorable for producing it. It paid. So they put all their eggs in one basket. The late Governor Biggs who introduced the peach industry cultivated 70,000 trees. It was assumed, as usual, that the prosperity of the business could only be affected by the cold. And when the peach blight appeared the farmers talked about it, but did nothing. Like our labor question, it was "difficult to handle." So it was put aside. The blight extended, and the farmers began to groan, but continued to extend their orchards. And the blight extended with them. For many years the investments in peach orchards paid dividends of 50 per cent and even 100 per cent.

## LINCOLN'S DEATH.

On this thirty-fourth anniversary of the day on which Abraham Lincoln was murdered, it is surely wise to recall for a moment the character of a man who, owing to circumstances, was one of the most remarkable in the history of America, and of the world. Many other men would, probably, if placed in the same position, have displayed the same qualities of head and heart. It was his good fortune to have had this opportunity to show that he had the best powers of human nature organized in him, and did his duty well in the management of great national affairs.

As the years pass, we see more clearly than his contemporaries did, that he had great common sense, and the rare power of seeing that he was chosen to execute, not his own will, but the will of the people. So he said of his administration that it was, "of the people, for the people and by the people."

He was, like all well balanced men, a many sided man. He refused to issue the emancipation proclamation, until the people, and not the cranks, demanded it. Secretary Chase said that he read a chapter of Artemus Ward's quaint humor to his Cabinet before discussing the proclamation. He was the Commander in Chief of an army of half a million of men, and yet he patiently waited his turn at McClellan's headquarters in order to talk with his inferior in rank and said: "I will hold McClellan's horses if he will bring us success." When the Abolitionists insulted him, he replied: "I say in relation to the principle that all men are created free and equal, let it be as nearly reached as possible. If we cannot give freedom to every creature, let us do nothing to impose slavery on any other creature." When he appointed Hooker to the command of the army, he wrote to him that although he, Hooker, had said that "the army and the government needed a dictator," an insulting comment on Lincoln's conduct, he still placed him at the head of the army, and said if he would only be successful, the dictatorship would take care of itself.

Once he opposed public opinion by urging during the war, that the South should be paid for its slaves if they were made free. But an angry North and an indignant South, fighting against invasion, as it believed, declined this just and generous proposition.

Only a man of this kind, forcing to himself the respect of the world, could have compelled a journal like *Punch*, read in all English households, to voluntarily stand before the world, in abasement, charge itself with reckless vituperation, and confess its iniquity before men.

By this act of humiliation, it converted the contempt of the English

literature into a professed respect and admiration.

Lincoln said of his own position in American history that it would be a conspicuous one, only because he was concerned with conspicuous events.

An admirable portrait of Lincoln, a duplicate of the portrait painted by Cogswell and now in the reception room of the White House, may be seen in the art room of the Pacific Hardware Company. It, with portraits of Grant and McKinley are to be placed in the Honolulu Library. That of Lincoln represents him in his best days, before the burden of the Civil war had almost bent his frame. It would be fitting to place beneath it, these words of reclamation pronounced on behalf of the British nation.

## JAPANESE ARRAIGNED.

## Kahuku Rioters Appear Before Judge Wilcox

The six Kahuku Japanese who are charged with murder and being accessories to murder, were arraigned before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning. Attorney General Cooper was assisted by W. O. Smith in the prosecution, and A. G. M. Robertson appeared for the defendants.

Chas. E. Kiesel, a luna on the plantation, was the first witness. He is one of the most important of the prosecution's witnesses, and his testimony occupied some time. He positively identified the Japanese who rode the horse and gave the commands. He also testified in regard to the commencing of the riot, but was unable to identify any of the other Japanese.

One of the wounded Chinese was also put on the stand. He testified in regard to the manner in which he had been stabbed, and identified one of the defendant Japs as being the wielder of the weapon.

The case occupied the whole day and was even then not finished. There was a large crowd of Japs and Chinese present throughout the day. The matter will come up again today.

## Have Their Choice.

A new army order provides that when volunteer organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, receive orders to proceed to the United States for muster out of service, officers and enlisted men of such organizations whose service has been honest and faithful, who desire to remain in those islands, may be discharged by Commanding Generals of Departments upon written applications approved by their respective Company and Regimental Commanders. Officers and soldiers discharged under this order will be entitled to travel allowances for the land travel involved from the place of their discharge to the place of their enlistment.

## Cost Correspondent.

Owing to the interest now taken in the Hawaiian Islands, especially by residents of the Pacific Coast, and the importance of their commercial relations with the United States, the San Jose Mercury has secured a special correspondent who will keep its readers fully informed as to all matters of interest that may occur. H. E. Boothby, who will represent the Mercury, is well known in San Jose. He is a bright writer and close observer and his letters will undoubtedly prove of great interest, says the San Jose Mercury. Mr. Boothby arrived in Hilo recently on a sailing vessel.

## Nabiku Incorporates.

Articles of incorporation of the Nabiku Sugar Co. were filed yesterday afternoon. As stated before, the capital stock is \$750,000, of which \$75,000 has been paid in. The officers are:

President, A. Hocking; vice president, E. C. Winston; secretary, Harry Armitage; treasurer, Jas. F. Morgan; auditor, H. C. Austin. The officers, together with Frank Huestace and J. A. Magoon constitute the board of directors. The work will be pushed immediately. The homeosteaders have already started operations.

## THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Result of the Commissioner's Investigation in Germany.

LONDON, April 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Robert F. Porter, before leaving, told me a few results of his latest researches. German beet sugar, he finds, cannot be manufactured under 2 cents a pound. The cost of production is therefore the same as cane sugar in Cuba. If the growers of England and the United States could be induced to promote the sale of cane sugar in preference to beet the consumption and production of the former would rise considerably, and this would contribute more to the solution of the bounty question than prolonged negotiations.

These various reasons, together with the increasing production of cane sugar in Cuba, will force the sugar-producing countries to deal on a level with the unbearable bounty question.

## RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She was treated by medical skill and relief came, but only for a short time. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, and is equally effective in all chronic and nervous ailments. It is Dr. J. C. Smith's Rheumatism Cure. Sold by H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.







## THE SUGAR TRUST

Havemeyer Remains King of the Combine

## PLANS OF THE OPERATORS

Attempt to Organize Opposition—Large Refineries Satisfied—Belief of Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Evening Sun says: "Sugar will sell at 20c or over." Such has been the confident assertion in Wall Street for a week or more; and on that assertion and on the contribution to its efficiency of the gambling element, or that part of the gambling element which is engaged in putting "sugar" up, the prize has advanced. Doubtless, and Armbuckle have settled with the American Sugar Refining Company. Each is to have 10 per cent of the business of refining sugar and the remaining 80 per cent is to be apportioned among the other refiners; that is to say, the American Sugar Refining Company, the Molasses, National, and others.

On these statements, the price of "sugar" has been advanced and for all that we know will continue to be advanced. If any one is curious enough to ask for details, there is no hesitation about furnishing them. The deal was arranged by John E. Seaboard, the late treasurer of the Sugar Trust. He called a meeting at his home, and there were present the Dosehers, the Arbuckle, the Molasses, half a dozen of Standard Oilers, led by H. H. Rogers, and every other "sugar" element outside of the American Sugar Refining Company. The proposition before the gathering was to unite all the elements and present a homogeneous front to the trust. It was enthusiastically adopted, and the result was that Mr. Havemeyer was dismayed and, like Zacheus, "came down."

Now there is some truth in the foregoing. Such a meeting was held at Mr. Seaboard's house, only Mr. Rogers was not there. The other elements, however, were on hand. Mr. Seaboard was the promoter of the project and he, after his company had left, was painfully impressed with the lack of enthusiasm with which his ideas were received. The Molasses and National people said that they had always been decently treated by Mr. Havemeyer, and if they weren't making any money at present it was certainly not his fault. Mr. Doseher was in a receptive mood, but couldn't see anything practical in the outlook. He would like the arrangement well enough, but matters would have to work a little further before anything could be done. As for Mr. Arbuckle's representative, all he could say was that he was favorable to any common-sense arrangement that could be prepared and which did not close the Arbuckle refinery. John Arbuckle was in this thing for keeps and \$100,000 in cash would not buy the Arbuckle outfit.

It should be observed by way of explanation, that one of the details of the "deal" was that John Arbuckle was to have the Woolston Spice Mills of Toledo, now operated by the American Sugar Refining Co. for the sake of the "lion-brand" of coffee, turned over to him. People who are conversant with the coffee trade will understand this.

The most curious thing about the whole situation is the relation between the alleged facts about "sugar" and the market for the shares. Such is the condition of the public mind in regard to speculation that it is wholly unable to accept information that is against its own bent. There are about 11,500 shareholders of the American Sugar Refining Company, and they hold their stock in all kinds of weather. When it goes down on the stock exchange they are depressed, but undiminished; and when it goes up they are elated, but sedate. To a reflecting observer it would seem that while they could not be shaken out by low prices they might be coaxed out by high prices. The fact is, that "sugar" would have to go below par before the shareholders of record would sell, that is, in any considerable number; whereas, if it went to 20c they might stand in temptation.

The reason of this is that they have been receiving 12 per cent dividends with regularity and are, so far as known, contributing to receive them, even under the admitted belated conditions of the present time. The next most cogent reason is that they have the most implicit confidence in the Havemeyer administration.

A combination of capital and brains, which, without injury to the public, secures a legitimate natural return upon a business is commendable. That such a combination should be subjected to attack is inseparable from existing business conditions. The American Sugar Refining Company is now the object of such an attack, and it remains to be seen whether it can or cannot successfully resist it.

What a lesson the whole situation contains for the people who are honestly and sincerely frightened of the "trusts"! The fate of the "Sugar Trust" is that of every one of them. If they make money opposition is inevitable. It is the inexorable law of all business. If it is successful, it creates a competition. If the ability and the resources of the sugar company are adequate it will defeat the Doseh-

ers and the Arbuckle and it will receive its dividends and pay 12 per cent without interruption for a while. At least at some time it is inevitable. No trust can escape it unless it can maintain a constant and well-managed competition or is protected by some other power.

**A Modern Residence.**  
The premises of Joseph E. Emerson on the corner of Rockfield street and Spencer avenue have been prepared for the erection of a residence for the year. It will be of modern style and an ornament to the locality. The site is one of the most desirable on the slope of Panchow and Mr. Emerson has been for years cultivating trees and shrubs for the large grounds about the place where he now intends to reside.

## ANNUAL MEETING

Second Congregation Discusses the Decision.

Language at an End—An Energetic Crusade—Remarks of Reverend Mackintosh.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Second and English-Speaking congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening. The matter of the recent decision of the court in setting aside the injunction which has restrained Bishop Willis from interfering with the affairs of the congregation, was thoroughly discussed.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, pastor of the congregation, announced that that litigation was at an end and that the Second Congregation was now exactly in the same position as existed prior to the commencement of the suit against Bishop Willis. It was thought in view of the position now taken by the bishop regarding annexation to the Episcopal Church of the United States, that the status of the Second Congregation would remain the same for some time, at least until the American church assumed control of spiritual affairs here. As far as the Archbishop of Canterbury is concerned, he is too busy with the critical state of the church in England to pay much attention to the missionary work of Hawaii and that he would at the earliest opportunity turn the same over to the church of the United States is most certain. But the American Bishops move slowly like old great bodies, and it might be some years until they would actively control church affairs here.

"In the meantime," said Mr. Mackintosh, "we must continue an earnest and energetic crusade not only as churchmen, but as Christians, to save the welfare of the young of our parish, all the great ideals of a holy life must exist within us."

"The gross exaggerations of newspapers in reference to our affairs, many of them not truthful in the least particular, should not be the criterion of what souls require or what the needs of this life are. We should call forth the best efforts of our life during the coming year, and make it the greatest in the history of our beloved church. This season of the Resurrection, when everything should spring into new life, will also prove our uprising from the past into a glorious future."

The address of Mr. Mackintosh had been listened to with great attention by the congregation and a ripple of applause at the close of his earnest words could not be restrained. Churchwarden Judge W. L. Stanley then made a clear statement of the facts leading up to the employment of counsel, the commencement of the suit and the final adjustment of the whole matter of the continuance of the existence of the Second Congregation as a body were shipping at the Cathedral.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Churchwarden: Geo. A. Harris and W. L. Stanley.  
Solemnizer: Chas. Daxler, Arthur Wall, J. W. Polman, A. Mackintosh, L. Miranda, E. W. Jordan, John Ellinger, F. Fernandes and R. A. Jordan.  
Treasurer: T. M. Starkey.  
Choir Committee: Misses Helen W. L. Stanley, Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. Geo. Ross, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, T. E. Wall.

The congregation expressed full confidence in the churchwardens, who are now elected for the second term together, and moved a vote of thanks to the treasurer, T. M. Starkey, also received for his faithful service on behalf of the parish.

That a new era has sprung up in the Anglican church circles is shown by the fact that the regular monthly meetings, which have been omitted for some time past and which, need to prove such a benefit to the moral life of the parish, will now be resumed. The society will meet regularly on the second Wednesday of April, July, October and January, and will conduct church work on similar lines to those laid down by the progressive churches in the States. During the evening Mr. Mackintosh said that thirteen members had been presented to him by people from the States and that the influx of new converts must be looked after in a systematic way.

Superintendent of John Cassidy, of the Mutual Telephone Co., will leave for New York within a fortnight. While away he will purchase the switch board, which will be used in the new circuit.

## PRETTY WEDDING

Virginia Fair the Happy Bride of a Vanderbilt.

Both Magnificent and Simple—Lavish Display of Wealth—The Crowds.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Miss Virginia Fair, daughter of the late Senator James G. Fair of California, at noon today was married to William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr., elder son of William K. Vanderbilt.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Murphy of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the ballroom at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Herman K. Vanderbilt.

The bridegroom was informed and before that respondent refused to comply with his said agreement and seeks to repudiate the same. They pray that



VANDERBILT FAIR.

Gedrichs, at 1 East Fifty-seventh street.

In magnificence the details of the wedding equaled the Vanderbilt-Mariborough union; in simplicity it might have been performed in a cottage; in lavish display of wealth and extravagance it easily rivaled the Gould-Castellane marriage; in quiet and serene joy it might have been a modest country home wedding, that is, except for the crowd outside, that filled the streets and craned necks for only a fleeting glimpse of bride, bridegroom, or guests. The crowd was patient when men of affairs and millions rolled up to the stately home of the Gedrichs in carriages. It was impatient and eager when women laden with fortunes in rare and glistening gems glided for a moment in the sunlight, then entered the canopy lane leading to the house. But it was wild, impetuous and uncontrollable when the bride ran from the house with her husband in a shower of rice and followed by the bridal slipper, thrown by a sure hand. Then the crowd broke the police cordon and swarmed around the pair. There was only a scramble, a jostling, then the crowd fell back and made amends by giving a hearty cheer for the lucky young Americans.

The flowers used in decorating the ballroom for the wedding were afterward distributed among the patients in Bellevue Hospital. Perfect in every detail were the appointments of the wedding. There were assembled in the ballroom where the marriage ceremony was performed less than one hundred and fifty persons relative and intimate friends of the bride and groom. The ballroom was made to resemble a chapel as much as possible, and an aisle, formed of very tall rose trees in full bloom was placed in the center of the room, and extended to the conservatory at the east end, in front of which was erected a prie-dieu, behind which the priest stood.

The conservatory itself was hung with pink gauze and the walls entirely covered with branches of quince and apple in full bloom, making altogether a beautiful floral bower. On either side of the aisle were placed gilded chairs and the guests were shown to their assigned places, by Roman Baldwin and Clarence H. Mackay.

On either side of the aisle were placed gilded chairs and the guests were shown to their assigned places, by Roman Baldwin and Clarence H. Mackay.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

A word to the wise is sufficient, and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other rough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

## FAILED TO QUALIFY.

Young Hec Convinced to Execute the Deed of His Recent Sale.

And for specific performance has been put in the matter of A. V. Gear and T. P. Lanning vs. Young Hec. Plaintiffs show by their petition that on the 1st of April respondent executed and delivered for sum of \$5000 an agreement for one and a half shares of the Kniffey estate, that on the 5th of April the said petitioners paid to said Young Hec the sum of \$5000 on account of the said purchase price of said mentioned property. That on the 11th of April petitioners tendered to said Young Hec the balance due upon the purchase price. When said tender was made the respondent refused to accept the amount and refused to execute or deliver a good and sufficient warranty deed.

The petitioners are informed and believe that respondent refuses to comply with his said agreement and seeks to repudiate the same. They pray that

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

## THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY  
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.  
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U. S. A.  
IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 10,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weighs 2 1/2 pounds, and contains over 500 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it, and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide for less than \$1.00. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,  
111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S New York Line.

The bark Footing Sney will leave New York on April 15th, for Honolulu. The bark Isanti will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu, Hawaii.

## Hawaiian Scenic Photos

Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenic Photos and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Laulaha folder could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island View, in our Show Case at the Post Office

## KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, etc. Each box contains 41 pills, of all chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## TIMELY TOPICS

April 14th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

## Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves.

Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

## Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

## Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.  
307 FORT ST.

## Drink PURE WATER.

It the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

## DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 100 quarts.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.



## WITHOUT A WIRE

Successful Experiments  
With New Telegraphy.

Message Sent Across the English Channel—Signals Perfectly Recorded—The Method.

LONDON, March 28.—Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, who recently, after long delay, obtained permission from the French Government to establish a station on the French coast for the purpose of experimenting with wireless telegraphy between England and France, announced that he has conducted successfully experiments between the South Foreland, county of Kent, and Boulogne.

The Times this morning prints a hundred-word dispatch, the first press message by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, describing the experiments between the South Foreland and Boulogne. The experiments were conducted with the Morse code, which was read as distinctly as if the terminal had been connected with wires.

The South Foreland is the most easterly land in England, consisting of a chalky cliff about 200 feet in height, projecting into the North sea and having two lighthouses, with an elevation of 372 feet. Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has been in practical operation off the English coast for several months between the South Foreland lighthouse and the East Goodwin lighthouse, a distance of twelve miles.

The distance from South Foreland lighthouse to Boulogne-Sur-Mer is thirty-two miles, the greatest previous distance covered having been eighteen miles, between Poole and Bournemouth, in England. An experience of fourteen months had shown that no kind of weather would stop the working of the apparatus. The vertical conductor Marconi used is the main feature of his system, and he has found that the distance to which signals may be sent varies according to the square of the length of this conductor. For signaling eighteen miles he used a conductor eighty feet high, and in his application to M. Leveque, he contended that with a conductor 114 feet high he could establish communication between points on opposite sides of the Straits of Dover and even go that distance ten miles better.

His experiments have already proved that when such a vertical wire or conductor is employed, no hindrance to signaling is caused by hills or other obstacles or by the curvature of the earth.

Communication between lighthouses and shore is a matter of great importance and the wireless system between South Foreland lighthouse and East Goodwin lighthouse worked through the dense storms of the latter part of February without interruption, the messages being flashed continually from ship to shore and vice versa.

Signor Marconi is much the most successful experimenter among the many who have worked along the same lines. He is now in his twenty-sixth year. He is an Italian and it was in Italy that he began his special work. The Italian Government paid him a large sum of money for his invention, to be used on warships. From Italy he went to England and his success there has already interested Emperor William, who has instructed German experts to experiment with the wireless system for the benefit of the German army and navy. He recently, in the course of a lecture on the system, illustrated its principle by likening it to that upon which a tuning fork will respond to vibrations caused by striking another tuning fork near it.

## Coal for Dewey.

Five thousand tons of coal are being loaded at Newport News for the Navy Department and will go through the Suez Canal direct to Admiral Dewey. All the coal used by the fleet under his command, as well as that sent to Honolulu, is shipped chiefly from the Atlantic seaboard principally from Baltimore or Newport News. Since the close of the war 40,000 tons have been sent to Manila on steamers and sailing vessels, the former proceeding through the Suez Canal and the latter around the Cape of Good Hope. The trip through the canal takes nearly two months, while that around the Cape covers nearly five months. All coal sent to Honolulu goes in sailing ships around the Horn. It has been suggested that coal might be taken from the Pacific coast, but tests made two years ago by the Bureau of Equipment of coal mined on the Slope shows that the variety is far inferior to that coming from the East. Some little coal was purchased in Australia and sent to Manila for the fleet, but little compared to the vast quantities sent from this country.—EX.

## Brutus and Semino.

VALLEJO, April 1.—Judging from orders received at Mare Island during the past month colliers are as important in the naval establishment as battleships and cruisers. The Brutus has been overhauled in a remarkably short time, some of the employees being required to work overtime to get her completed. She will take her departure from the yard to-day, going to San Francisco for a cargo of coal, when she will proceed at once to Guam. The Semino, which arrived at Mare Island Friday, will also be repaired with all possible speed. She will be docked at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning and instructions have been received to work night and day on her till she is

## WISH CARRIED OUT

Society Dedicates Lovely  
Dottie Cooke Annex.

Nurses' Home Ready for Its Useful Work—An Important Addition to Oakland's Fabiola—The Ceremonies.

OAKLAND, March 21.—Despite the lowering clouds there was a very large attendance at Fabiola Hospital this afternoon to witness the dedication of the Dottie Cooke annex and the opening of the new nurses' home.

All the ladies took large bouquets to the building, and the interior of both places was like a huge garden. Probably 500 people attended the reception.

The Dottie Cooke annex is the gift of Mrs. Charles M. Cooke in memory of the girl whose name it bears. Special rooms have been furnished for little ones by Mrs. A. T. Cooke, Mrs. Charles M. Cooke, Mrs. S. T. Alexander and Miss Martha Alexander. The seven beds in the ward have been the especial care of Dottie Cooke's relatives.

One is furnished by her aunt, Mrs. Montague Turner; two by Mrs. Cooke's grandchildren, Emily and Platt, and the others are the gifts of Mrs. Alexander, Miss Annie Alexander and the Misses Altherton.

For several years Miss Dottie Cooke was a pupil at the Horton School, and the pupils of that academy have contributed a bed bearing an inscription. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Henshaw have furnished a bed in memory of their young daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Gilliam, the Misses Stoddard, Dr. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Letts Oliver, and the Misses Everson have also provided beds.

This afternoon Hon. T. L. Barker presided at the dedication, which was held in the reception rooms of the main building. He briefly scanned the history of Fabiola and paid a high tribute to the ladies who have carried it on independent of all male help in the directory.

Hon. W. R. Davis spoke at some length. He dwelt especially upon the life of the young girl who was specially interested in children.

Miss Sarah W. Horton, in whose establishment the deceased young lady was educated, spoke of the many benevolent traits in the girl's character.

Rev. Dr. J. K. McLean offered a dedicatory prayer, and the exercises concluded with the singing of "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" by Mrs. Montague Turner.

A reception was held in the nurses' headquarters recently donated to the hospital through the efforts of Mrs. Isaac Requa.

FROM A PAUPER'S GRAVE.  
Remains of William Blackley Taken From the Potter's Field.

The remains of William Blackley, Jr., the only son of a millionaire banker of Staunton, Va., were disinterred from the potter's field a few days ago and sent to the Atlantic Coast to rest with those of his forefathers in the Old Dominion, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Several years ago young Blackley left his home on account of ill health and located in Honolulu as a bank clerk. Although his health improved, he was led to leave the islands and ship under the name of W. J. Mason as steward on the brigantine Larline, for San Francisco. His arrival here was not marked by a reformation of habits, and on the afternoon of March 7, 1888, he was found dead in a room of the Bonanza lodging-house, at 863 Market street, with a bottle partly filled with carbolic acid beside him.

He had been a lodger at the place only two days, and left no papers by which he could be identified, so the body was taken to the morgue, where the captain of the Larline recognized it as that of his former steward, Mason. Under that name he was buried by the city. Two months later his father saw a picture of the suicide in a San Francisco newspaper and wrote to a friend here to learn all particulars and to have the remains sent home.

He asked, too, for a picture, and in complying with the request his correspondent was forced to send the ghastly photograph taken at the morgue, with all its hideous details. The body was easily located, but it could not be exhumed until a year had elapsed without violating a city ordinance. Twelve months had barely expired when an undertaker reached here from Virginia with authority from the father to return with the remains.

Blackley was 35 years of age at the time of his death, and would have inherited an estate valued at nearly \$25,000,000.

A Honolulu Trio.  
Miss G. Woodward, of the Kamehameha schools and formerly leading soprano in the Central Union choir, Miss Agnes Judd and Miss Edna Kelley are living together in New York. The first two are still pursuing their musical studies and are getting along well. Miss Kelley is studying for the stage and has made great progress.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring,  
Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

## Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour, post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORY: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The fertilizers made at the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guarantee and analysis. The fertilizers are of the highest quality and are of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other phosphate material for fertilizer is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the fertilizers manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms.

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Harness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Mal. Iron Oiler, Screw Plates, Soft Tash, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddl S, Hardie Bars and Ped. S. Wire Horse, Scrub, Dog, Stove and Sink Brushes, Seine Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, 4 up Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Planes, Belting, Churns.

## WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?

Well, they have just arrived per "Australia" from New York and as they are items we have calls for every day we supposed you wanted to know that we now had a good stock of all these things.

We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia, Columbias and Rammers, 12 Chainless and the rest Chain Wheels. Those who ride them say they are the best wheel made on earth. We are too modest to say so, but we think so just the same.

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £4,375,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL... £1,000,000.

REBUTION OF RATES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

INSURANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies... 101,650,000

Total reinsurance... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance... 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies... 35,000,000

Total reinsurance... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1895, £13,558,108.

1. Authorized Capital... £2,000,000

Subscribed... £2,000,000

Paid up Capital... £87,500 0

2. Fire Fund... £2,115,819 7 6

3. Life and Annuity Funds... £10,560,889 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch... £1,881,727 3 0

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches... £1,276,611 1 0

£3,158,338 4 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



## A LARGE AUDIENCE

## Brilliant Gathering at the First Extension Lecture.

An Assured Success. Prof. Rolfe an Able Speaker—A Representative Attendance.

The attendance last night at the first of the University Extension lectures was a large and brilliant one. More than that it was thoroughly representative. That the work will be a success from the very beginning is an assured fact.

Although some were there for the novelty, the greater portion was there imbued with zeal for the work. Among the listeners were those to whom the discourse brought fond recollections of happy college days; and there were many to whom a university education had been denied and who were anxious to take advantage of what is proving an admirable substitute.

Prof. Rolfe's success was assured from the beginning. He is a comparatively young man. His delivery is smooth, pleasant and well modulated. From the gayest touches of humor he rises to a high pitch of eloquence. In the reading of pathetic scenes he is at his best, his voice expressing earnest and tender pathos. Many who had before skimmed through the Essays of Lamb never imagined that they were so full of beauty. The lecturer discussed the pathetic and difficult life of Lamb. He showed wherein the creator of *Ella* was strong and where he was commonplace. A number of selections from the essays were read, together with his poems.

At the close Prof. Rolfe told of the growth and methods of the University Extension work. He then invited discussion upon the points of Lamb's work and life which he had brought out in the work. The discussion was freely participated in by a number of those present.

Among the audience were President and Mrs. Dole, Minister Mott-Smith, Chief Justice Judd, Judge Frear, Judge Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carter, Rev. and Mrs. Kincaid, Prof. and Mrs. Hosmer, Prof. Thompson, Prof. and Mrs. Scott, Prof. J. B. Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman, Dr. Emerson, C. F. Fitz, W. Hall, Prof. Dodge and wife, Rev. J. D. Gulick, and many others.

## Artillery on the Way.

NEWPORT NEWS (Via), April 4. Batteries I and K of the Sixth Regular Artillery passed through this city this morning over the Chesapeake and Ohio on the way to San Francisco, where they will board a transport on April 12th for Honolulu. These batteries will be permanently stationed there. The officers of the other batteries of the Sixth Artillery at Fort Monroe expect to start on Saturday for San Francisco.

## Wedding Bells.

The wedding of John H. Wilson and Miss Griffin, Rev. Parker officiating, took place last evening at the home of Superintendent Geo. Denison, of the O. R. & L. Co. The bride, who is a very charming young lady, arrived by the Australia yesterday morning. The groom is one of the best known young men of Honolulu. He is one of the firm of Wilson & Whitehouse, contractors and engineers. His many friends extend congratulations.

## A Startling Rumor.

There was a rumor yesterday afternoon that the Aorangi had brought the news that the commander of the German war vessel *Falk*, at Samoa, had been imprisoned on board the Porpoise for dealing out arms to the natives.

When the officers and passengers of the Aorangi were asked about the rumor they said that they had heard it at Suva, but had no verification whatever of it.

## BY A SLENDER THREAD

LONDON, April 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The Pope is able to be up and about, but he cannot do his customary work, and the Vatican routine has to be executed without personal reference to him."

"The danger from his fainting fits has been exaggerated and the real reason for anxiety is his inability to take sufficient nourishment. His Holiness may keep going so long as there is no extra pressure upon him, but his life will hang by a slender thread unless he gathers strength with the returning spring."

## OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 11.  
Dr. R. S. Caplin, from Seattle, from Yokohama April 11, 100 tons of general merchandise, 1 coach, 7 Chinese and 13 Japanese passengers.  
Sms. J. A. Cammings, Seattle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.  
Sms. Ada Nelson, from Windward, 4 hrs.

Wednesday, April 12.  
Sms. Noeun, Pederson, from Makahala, 4100 bags sugar.  
Am. S. S. Australia, Houdette, 6 days 15 hrs. 55 min. from San Francisco; 41 cabin passengers and 46 steerage passengers; 27 bags of mail, to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Dr. S. S. Aorangi, Campbell, Hepworth, from Sydney March 25; Wellington March 30; Suva, April 4, to T. H. Davies & Co.

Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, from San Francisco March 26, via Hilo April 10, in ballast, to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Schr. Alton, Nelson, 6 days from Kailua.

Thursday, April 13.  
Sms. Mikahala, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Kailua; 4850 bags of sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co. and H. Hackfeld & Co. and 385 bags rice.

Sms. Kihohana, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Hanalei; 4150 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Sms. James Makee, Tullitt, 13 hrs. from Kailua; 2580 bags sugar for C. Brewer & Co.

Schr. Kaitiaki, Sam, 30 hrs. from Kailua.

Sms. J. A. Cammings, Seattle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Sms. Lehua, Bennett, 6 hrs. from Kailua; 1800 bags Olowalu sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co., 35 head of cattle from Molokai to Metropolitan Meat Co.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 11.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, George S. Calhoun, San Francisco.  
U. S. transport Charles Nelson, Anderson, Manila.

Dr. S. S. Dorie, Smith, Japan, and China.

Sms. Walealeale, Green, Kilauea and Hanalei.

Sms. James Makee, Kailua.

Sms. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea, Elele and Hanalei.

Sms. Kihohana, Thompson, Kailua.

Sms. S. S. Caplin, Seattle, San Francisco.

Sms. Kinau, Clarke, Hilo and way ports.

Sms. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.

Sms. Helena, Macdonald, Kilauea, Kilauea and Papaloa.

Sms. Upehu, Henningsen, Kona and Kailua.

Sms. Iwa, Kauffman, Kailua.

Schr. Kaitiaki, Sam, Wailua.

Wednesday, April 12.

Sms. J. A. Cammings, Seattle, Waimanalo.

Schr. Ada, John, Hanalei.

Am. ship C. E. Sargent, M. Haskell, for Seattle, in ballast.

Am. bktn. Amelia, C. H. Miller, Port Blakeley.

Sms. Iwalehi, Gregory, Hanalei and Kailua.

Sms. S. S. Aorangi, Campbell, Hepworth, Vancouver.

Thursday, April 13.

Sms. Mokoli, Dudoli, Kailua, Kailua and Olowalu.

Sms. Noeun, Pederson, Elele.

Sms. James Makee, Tullitt, Kailua.

Schr. Kawahau, Sam, Kailua.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Wailua.

Haw. ship Falls of Clyde, Matson, San Francisco.

Schr. Mokihana, Herring, Windward Islands.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, April 3, bktn. Eureka, from Honolulu, for Tacoma. Sailed, April 3, bktn. Kikikat, for Ludlow, for Honolulu.

J. T. Gilmarin, manager of the big firm of H. S. Crocker & Co., of San Francisco, with his wife, are at the Hawaiian hotel. They will visit the islands for some months.

The freighter Carmarthenshire, from Yokohama, is overdue.

The Mikahala, from leeward, Kailua ports, will arrive this morning with a full cargo of sugar.

PORT BLAKELEY—Sailed, April 4, Schr. Repeat, for Honolulu.

## MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Caplin, from Yokohama, April 11.—Sailed from Yokohama April 1st. Moderate easterly winds and heavy head swell were experienced till April 4th; from thence to port fresh easterly winds and moderate to high seas. The time of the voyage was 10 days and 12 hours.

Per stmr. Australia, from San Francisco, April 12.—Sailed from San Francisco at 2 p. m. April 5th, moderate northwest and northerly wind for the first two days out, and from thence northeast trades and fine weather.

Per stmr. Aorangi, from Sydney April 12. Left Sydney at 1:30 p. m. 25th of March and cleared the heads at 2:40 p. m. Fine weather was experienced until the evening of the 27th of March, when a fresh S. E. gale and high head sea was encountered, which necessitated a reduction of speed until the weather moderated on the following morning, after which fine weather was carried to Wellington, which was reached at 12:40 p. m. on the 29th of March. Left again on the 30th at 4:55 p. m. Fine weather prevailing to Suva, which was reached at 7:45 a. m. on Tuesday the 10th of April. Left Suva at 12:30 p. m. same day. Light to moderate easterly winds and fine weather prevailed to the 5th parallel when the S. E. trades freshened to a strong breeze and were accompanied by an unusually high head sea, which necessitated a reduction of speed for 24 hours and considerably retarded the progress of the steamer. The trades moderated somewhat on the 13th parallel but continued fresh to port with considerable head sea.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

From the Orient, per S. S. Caplin, April 11.—Leon, Cal. Reary.  
From San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, April 12.—Mrs. D. H. Bailey, Miss Kate Don, H. C. Bush, David A. Cynill, Norman Cross, Mrs. Dale, Miss V. Dale, J. H. Dubell, J. T. Gilmartin and wife, Miss M. Graham, Miss O. Griffin, E. Halstead, wife, five children and maid, J. Halstead, C. L. Haska and wife, J. G. Halzheiser, R. Ivers, Matt Kaele, P. F. Kelley, J. W. Leneve, wife and child, Dr. S. L. Leneve and wife, Mrs. J. A. Lefebvre, P. Lohi, Miss L. McKinnis, Mrs. William Q. Morrison, Mrs. J. K. Shingle and child, H. T. Thrope, Miss A. Widdifield, J. T. Brophy, N. D. Hogue.

From Sydney, per S. S. Aorangi, April 12.—J. W. Smith, H. A. George, E. P. Rohr, T. W. Williams.

From Kailua, per stmr. James Makee, April 13.—Jas. H. K. Kailua.

From Kailua ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 13.—Miss L. S. Long, Mrs. Hemie, Miss Hyde, Master Hyde, E. T. Dreier, Miss Whittington, Miss A. Glade, Miss C. Glade, J. I. Silva, M. A. Rege, Miss I. Gilbraith.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, April 12.—H. McCarrison, J. W. Schleffer, Departed.

For Hilo and Way Ports, per stmr. Kinau, April 11.—R. Ryeroff, Mrs. A. Blumhain, A. W. Carter, R. Brown, J. T. Stacker, Mrs. W. W. Hall and son, Harry Eastman, Theodore Wolff, I. Kildu, N. F. Burgess, W. F. Wilson, L. M. Whitehouse, Miss Rowen, Mrs. A. E. Nichols, nurse and two children, J. R. Wilson and wife, A. P. Taylor, R. Bergerson, Rev. H. Kapu, G. R. Carter, H. A. Strong, Mrs. Askew and son, Miss McTighe.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 11.—Mrs. Kittredge, the Misses Kittredge, W. J. Lowrie, A. Hocking, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Maj. A. H. Nickerson, H. R. Hanna, J. W. Kailua, Mrs. C. Hayselden, R. E. Maynard, J. McLehlan, Miss Lottie Baldwin.

For Japan and China, per S. S. Dorie, April 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell and maid, J. M. Haynes, E. N. Bee, Mrs. S. L. Bee, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Fedoroff.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Caplin, April 11.—Capt. L. Albion, wife and four children, H. Glade, Mrs. Focke, child and nurse, Dr. Davidson, Miss Mary C. Alexander, Col. George De la Vergne, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. W. H. Bailey, Miss M. H. Bailey, C. Hedemann and wife, H. Well, Mr. Penney, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, S. Field, Miss Alice Beard, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Panaher, Miss E. C. Smith, A. J. Smith, Miss E. Blake, T. Livingston, J. T. McDonald, J. B. O'Sullivan, M. Frank, E. D. Tenney.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Walealeale, April 11.—D. Donaldson, Bishop Willis, For Kailua, per stmr. James Makee, April 11.—Miss Kildu.

For Kailua, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 11.—Capt. Chapman, Miss Postor, H. Isenberg, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Miss E. Houghtaling, Jules Titcomb and wife, Rev. A. V. Soares, C. B. Smith, S. Mohelaia, Dr. Hutchinson, A. S. Wilcox, S. K. Kase, Hop Sing, J. H. Kase.

For Victoria and Vancouver, per stmr. Aorangi, April 12.—Ernest Koppke and son, Dr. and Mrs. St. D. G. Walters, Mrs. James Muir and child, Miss E. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ishman, Mrs. A. Green, A. E. Williams and wife, Rev. A. E. Beaudoin, Mrs. Groves, Miss Robbins, Miss Zelly, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Trumbull, Mrs. G. Erickson and child, John Marks, Mrs. C. A. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Law and children, Mrs. Jane Sullivan, A. N. Hoffman, Mrs. Gallagher and four children, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Heman, Mrs. L. S. Barton and two children, K. B. Sauter, D. Ogilvy, C. J. Carlson.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Iwalehi, April 12.—L. R. Melletros, Miss Jordan.

SAILED VESSELS FOR HONOLULU.

Due in April.

Vessel. From.

Geneva, Am. bk. Clipperton Island.

Albany, Ger. bk. Westport.

Republic, Ch. ship. Newcastle.

City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle.

King Arthur, Br. ship. Newcastle.

Baltimore, Br. ship. Newcastle.

Robert Sudden, Am. bk. Newcastle.

H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Himalaya, Br. bk. Newcastle.

Deliance, Am. schr. Newcastle.

W. H. Talbot, Am. schr. Newcastle.

Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bktn. Newcastle.

Amplitude, Br. ship. London.

Fred E. Sander, Am. schr. Pt. Gamble.

P. S. Redfield, Am. schr. Port Gamble.

C. S. Holmes, Am. schr. Port Gamble.

Kikikat, Am. bktn. Port Ludlow.

Standard, Am. ship. Seattle.

Albalde, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor.

E. M. Phelps, Am. ship. S. F.

Fort George, Haw. ship. S. F.

S. G. Wilder, Am. bktn. S. F.

Albert, Am. bk. S. F.

S. N. Castle, Am. bktn. S. F.

Mauna Ala, Haw. bk. S. F.

Robert Lowers, Am. schr. S. F.

Due in May.

Tropics, Am. ship. Baltimore.

S. P. Hitchcock, Am. ship. S. F.

Andrew Welch, Haw. bk. S. F.

H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. Liverpool.

Aryan, Am. ship. Norfolk.

Rachynik, Russ. M. W. Valparaiso.

Pooling Suoy-Haw, New York.

John C. Potter, Am. bk. Newcastle.

Inc. Am. schr. Newcastle.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark & C. Allen is on the wharf today.

The bark McNear sails for Lyman tomorrow week.

The Kona-Kau steamer Mauna Loa is due this morning.

Australia sails for San Francisco Thursday, April 20th.

The big ship Geo. R. Skofield is at Oceanic wharf loading sugar for New York.

Fine weather and trade winds, with smooth seas, are reported in the Kailua channel.

Sixty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty bags of sugar awaiting shipment on Kailua.

The cargo of the bark Diamond Head, for San Francisco, was 27,116 bags of sugar, valued at \$126,157.

The ship Falls of Clyde, for San Francisco yesterday, had a cargo of 26,122 bags of sugar, valued at \$170,558.

The schooner Concord, from Molokai ports, arrived in port yesterday at noon and reports the usual rough weather on her trip over.

Fort street wharf is used as a point of embarkation for the officers and crew of the Italian cruiser Piemonte when going off to that vessel.

The steamer Eliza Thompson is discharging her cargo of machinery and merchandise at Sorenson's wharf. She will load sugar for San Francisco.

The Italian cruiser Piemonte completes taking on stores today and starts in sailing tomorrow. She expects to sail for China about next Wednesday.

Heavy breakers were dashing over the reef outside the channel yesterday. Timbers from the wreck of the Edward O'Brien are being tossed about everywhere.

Next week the City of Columbia will be taken to the marine railway, where further repairs will be made, and it is expected she will sail for San Francisco within a fortnight. There was smoke coming out of the Columbia's funnel yesterday and she is being thoroughly overhauled.

The need of an electric light at the corner of Alakea street and the Esplanade was never more apparent than during this week. Passengers from the trans-Pacific steamers after night stumbled along in the dark unable to find their way and one fell overboard from the ship running to the Walkiki end of the wharf from the Esplanade.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19. It, cruiser Piemonte, Glulani, Callao, April 10.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.

Am. ship Invermark, Philip, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, Norfolk, March 8.

Br. ship Carnedd Llewellyn, Griffiths, Liverpool, March 9.

Am. bk. McNear, Peterson, Newcastle, March 11.

Am. ship Geo. R. Skofield, Danning, Hilo, March 11.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend, March 12.

Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, Newcastle, March 19.

Am. bk. Alden Boase, Potter, San Francisco, March 28.

Am. schr. Spokane, Jamieson, Port Gamble, March 29.

Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, Marshall, Everett, March 31.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, April 1.

Am. bk. Edward May, Backus, Newcastle, April 2.

Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Aberdeen, April 4.

Am. schr. W. F. Jewett, Johnson, Port Townsend, April 5.

Br. bk. Adlerly, Lindfors, Newcastle, April 6.

Am. schr. Metha Nelson, Rice, Kailua, April 6.

Haw. schr. Honolulu, Thronagley, Newcastle, April 6.

Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, April 6.

Am. schr. Jennie Wand, Christianson, San Francisco, April 6.

Am. schr. Azalea, Fardelins, Port Townsend, April 8.

Am. stmr. Eliza Thompson, Whitney, Seattle, April 9.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Miller, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Fris, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. schr. Wm. Renton, Jansen, Port Townsend, April 9.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Brandt, Newcastle, April 9.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, April 9.

Stmr. Australia, Houdette, San Francisco, April 12.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS, of Honolulu, just issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. von Holt Block, King street. Secure one before they are all gone. 50 cents each.

## A MISSING SKIPPER.

Captain George Ankers Being Anxiously Looked For.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—George Ankers, last of the unaccounted ship-

pers missing in and out of this port, is missing, and his friends and family are anxious to obtain even a trace of him. He was last seen Friday night on the Oakland ferry, which is the last trace of his whereabouts.

Captain Ankers is master on the schooner Oceania Vance, which arrived last Thursday from Honolulu with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to J. R. Hanify of 16 California street. Immediately after his arrival in port Captain Ankers reported to his owners and the schooner was sent to Oakland creek to unload her cargo.

The schooner is chartered to carry redwood from Eureka to Sydney, and is scheduled to sail on the 12th inst.

The crew appeared at the office of Shipping Commissioner Gwin yesterday for their wages, but Deputy Joe Curtin reported that Captain Ankers had not yet appeared to sign their discharges. The deputy telephoned to J. R. Hanify and the owners, and found that the firm was as anxious to find Ankers as he was. The search has been continued for the past three days. Today the crew was paid off by First Mate Hennings.

Ankers, when in port, resided with his wife in Mill Valley. The family is almost distracted over the disappearance of the mariner. Relatives call almost hourly at the office of Mr. Hanify, but their search seems hopeless.